

## Western Reserve Chronicle.

G. A. ADAMS, Editor.  
G. N. HAPGOOD, Editor.  
[WARREN, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.]

### Removal of Fremont.

The removal of Fremont from his position as Chief of the Department of the West, caused intense excitement among the soldiers of that department and in all the western cities. Fremont is not the man to sit down quietly under the charges of fraud, &c., which have been made against him, nor is it likely that the Cabinet has removed him because he was likely to stand in the way of some ambitious member of the Cabinet, that man had better have had a million dollars to his credit.

### Guyandotte, Va., Attacked and Burned.

Guyandotte, Va., on the Ohio river, about ten miles from the Kentucky line, was attacked by 600 rebels on the night of the 10th. About 150 Federal troops were stationed there, eight of whom were killed, and some 70 or 80 taken prisoners. The next day the 5th Virginia Regiment, (Federal) under Col. Zeigler, entered the town and burned a large portion of it. The rebels had fled about an hour before Col. Zeigler arrived.

The secession portion of the inhabitants, it appears, were looking for the attack, and had a supper prepared for the rebel cavalry, who were headed by the notorious Jenkins.

### Reported Battle in Kentucky.

The latest edition of last night's Cleveland papers contained a dispatch which stated that a battle occurred yesterday at Pikeville, Ky., in which the federal troops were victorious. 400 rebels were killed and 1,000 taken prisoners.

### Col. Garfield Presented with a Sword.

J. A. Garfield, late Senator from Portage county, now Colonel of the 42d Regiment, while stopping at the Weddell House, Cleveland, was presented with a sword, by his friends. The presentation speech was made by Hon. J. P. Robinson. In responding, Col. Garfield said that he did not expect to return it unadorned, but he would pledge himself it would not be dishonored.

### Camp Hutchins.

Everything in and about the camp moves the clock work, under the charge of the officers. The grounds are perfectly dry, and are kept very neat, and the buildings are ample for the protection of the soldiers. Capt. Stumpe, with a company of seventy-five men, arrived in camp on Wednesday last. Most of the men are from the north part of this county and the southern part of Ashtabula.

Capt. Barrett, we are informed, has about sixty men enlisted at Newton Falls. He will bring his men into Camp as soon as his company is full.

Capt. Brown, of this place, has about the same number. Lieut. J. S. Abell has between forty and fifty.

A soldier correspondent of the Ravenna Democrat, writing from this place, under date of Oct. 4th, says:

We arrived at Cleveland about half past 9 o'clock A. M., where we had to wait until 4 P. M., before the cars left for Warren. While in Cleveland, we visited Camp Wade, where we found things in rather an uncomfortable condition, owing to the heavy rain on Tuesday night. Some of the tents had been inundated, but the brave boys were at work, like noble fellows, putting things to rights. The men were cheerful, and seemed determined to make things as comfortable as possible.

We have just returned from the camping grounds, where we find much better than we had anticipated. The ground is sufficiently rolling to make it dry and comfortable. The soil appears to be sandy. There is a fine building on the ground. Depot site, architecturally, which is about one hundred and twenty feet long, by thirty feet wide. This is being fitted up for sleeping quarters, and will accommodate a whole regiment. There are suitable out-buildings for cooking and other purposes. A more desirable and comfortable camping ground could not be found.

Quartermaster Hunt and Lieut. Col. Lloyd are here, and are putting forth every effort to make the men comfortable.

### Westminster Review.

The contents of the October number of Westminster are: "Mr. Gold's Smith on the Study of History, Biography, Past and Present. A Visit to the Normans. Count Cavour. The Apocalypse. The Irish American Confederacy. Trades Union. Contemporary Literature." Price \$3, per year. Blackwood and any one of the four Reviews \$5. The four Reviews and Blackwood \$10.

Gen. Hunter, the successor of Fremont in the Department of the West, has given an order "that all negroes coming into his camp should be retained, and that those who it was proved had belonged to loyal masters, should be paid for as Congress may hereafter direct." Good for him—He will not make nigger soldiers out of his soldiers, nor send contrabands back to slavery.

Vessels are said to be fitting out in some New England ports to trade in Southern goods opened by the Federal Fleet. They will trade only with loyalists. Government sanctions the movement. Cotton will find its way out in this way.

The English Steam Ship North Briton was wrecked on Parnapet Island. Ship a total wreck—no lives lost.

"If" exclaimed an active politician in a speech at Lebanon, a few weeks ago, "our fathers of the Revolution were right in '76, the secessionists are right now." Oh, of course. If it was right for the fathers to establish this great Government, it isn't that right for the sons to destroy it. Isn't that plain for argument—*Lebanon Journal.*

### A New Paper in Warren.

It is proposed to publish a new paper in Warren, to be called  
**THE BLUNDERBUSS.**

The motto, end and aim, of the Blunderbuss, will be to "blaze away." It is the intention to "blaze away" whenever and wherever the game is found. It may, and perhaps will, become necessary, in the prosecution of the business of the paper, to fire into the midst of the family circle, or into the church, the political meeting and the social gathering.

And it is quite possible, a shot may now and then be fired into some of the numerous saloons, groceries and doggeries, and wherever men (aye, and women and boys, too), do congregate. The editor will pursue a different course, in many respects, from the official fraternity generally, inasmuch as he proposes to do his own work, and have no "league with the devil," but would as soon "pepper his satanic majesty," as any other man. Nor will a "free ticket" on a railroad or plankroad, induce him to transform insolent employees into very polite gentlemen.

Neither will a free ticket to a public, or private dinner, have a tendency to make him puff as extra, what is barely possible. So it will be in vain to look in the Blunderbuss for any praise for a poorly cooked, indifferently planned, or badly served dinner.

The editor will endeavor to be with you (his note-book in his pocket), in your duties, diversions, devotions and deceptions. He will call frequently at your places of business, he will mix with you in your social gatherings, will accompany you to church, and will always keep an eye on his motto.

The Blunderbuss will take sides on all questions, despising neutralities, not even reverting around them.

Until the arrival of the press and materials, the editors of the "Chronicle" have kindly offered a corner of their paper, which will be thankfully accepted.

And in order not to trespass too much upon their paper or patience, each article will be condensed to its smallest possible compass, and in so doing, it will be necessary to speak plainly, and arrive at facts by the shortest route.

The intention is to write so as to be understood, and not to show how many words may be embraced in one sentence.

Correspondents will N. B.—All communications must be left at the editor's private office.

### Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

It is well to occasionally, "see oneself" as it were, and in order to know in what light the loyal people of the United States are viewed by the high Tory, aristocratic, monarchial part of the English press, one has only to read the first article, "Democracy Teaching by Example." In the October number of Blackwood. All the bitter hatred and jealousy entertained by that portion of the English people for Americans and their institutions, peers out at every line, and if there was even any room for doubt as to whether America was feared, as well as hated, by this same class, this malignant chattering and evident gloating over her misfortunes, put the question at rest. Blackwood's Magazine is the organ of the high Tory, conservative class, who stand up for the God given (?) rights of kings, priests and nobles, big and little, and hate with a holy hatred, all such radical ideas as democracy, equality, freedom and equal rights to all men, and true to its mission, it is doing all in its power to prevent the world from advancing to lower America and exalt England and everything English.

The other articles in this number of the Magazine are readable, and give evidence of common sense and some knowledge, in both of which the first is deplorably deficient. Price of Blackwood \$3. Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$10.

### What Braceville Has Done.

Editors CHRONICLE.—As there appears to be a general uprising of the people to sustain our Government, and a very unanymous response to its call; not only for men, but means; and as many townships are publishing their doings, to stimulate and encourage, permit me to add a mite and say that in our country's cause *Braceville has moved*, and we think it not behind any other town of like population.

Already, fifty-five men from this place have enlisted and entered their country's service. Our citizens raised about \$50 in cash, besides numerous other articles, for their benefit. At the call of the Government for blankets and hospital stores, the ladies formed an "Aid Society." Mrs. J. S. Smith, Pres.; Mrs. Dr. N. J. Rice, Vice Pres.; Mrs. H. H. Ingraham, Sec.; Mrs. C. Stowe, Treas.; Mrs. L. Wood, Mrs. F. E. Stowe, and Mrs. Geo. Stowe, Committee.

The township was canvassed by a committee in each school district, and in a few days they had raised \$15,000 in cash, and sent away a box of blankets, &c. to the amount of forty dollars, and have on hand a large supply of hospital stores which they will forward soon.

### Death of Henry G. Powers.

Our late townsman, Col. Henry G. Powers, died at Toledo, of the cholera, on the first inst. aged 28. His father-in-law, Hon. John Crowell, of Cleveland, came to Akron on Saturday evening, to make arrangements for the funeral, which took place at 12 o'clock. A large number of friends from Toledo and Cleveland accompanied him to this place, and the house was densely filled with the citizens of Akron and Middleburg, Gen. Mariner and Gen. McNeill and Staff being present dressed in uniform. The services, which were very impressive, were conducted by Rev. T. A. Stanley, of Trinity Church, Cleveland, assisted by Rev. Mr. Adams, of St. Paul's Church, Akron. The last of his family, he was buried at Middleburg beside his father, mother, and sisters, all like himself, early victims of that fell destroyer, cholera. He leaves a wife and one child with a large circle of friends, to mourn his departure.—*Akron Tribune.*

### Good News from the Fleet.

News which seems to be reliable, has been received from the fleet. It had attacked and taken the islands of Port Royal and Hilton Head, and had also taken the city of Beaufort. The town is said to have been bombarded and burned. Beaufort is about fifty miles from Charleston, S. C., and about the same distance from Savannah, Ga., and will be a point of great importance as the base of future military operations. It is also reported that the federal forces have seized upon the railroad between the two cities, thus cutting off all communication between them.

### Philadelphia, Nov. 12.

The Enquirer has the following from Fort Monroe:

On the morning of Thursday last, the U. S. fleet, numbering about 42 vessels, headed by the flagship, approached the mouth of Port Royal entrance—this was at half past nine o'clock. Several of the transports remained off the coast. Upon arriving at a suitable position, the guns of the fleet opened a continuous fire upon Fort Walker and Beauregard, as upon those of Bay Point.

Under cover of their fire an effort was made to run the gauntlet of their batteries, which they did.

A number of vessels passed the shore batteries with very little injury. At last 15 of them succeeded in passing beyond the reach of the land batteries.

As the Union fleet sailed up, the Musquito fleet of Tattall opened fire; but seeing the impossibility of making any resistance, soon dispersed. Some of the vessels to run ashore, others were driven up the inlet out of sight.

Con. Tattall went on shore with his men to assist in working the batteries and using them against our vessels, which were endeavoring to follow up the advance of the others.

The passage of the fleet through the channel was not accomplished until the firing had continued from half past four in the morning till nearly five in the evening. One of the Union gun boats is believed to have been burned, and three steamers disabled. It is acknowledged by the enemy that they had 20 men killed in Fort Walker, but it is impossible to tell the exact number.

At the other batteries doubtless there was loss very great, as our fire is said to have been very effective, and the guns well aimed and of heavy caliber.

No sooner did our vessels go past the batteries at Port Royal entrance, and slide into what is termed the "inlet," leading to Beaufort, Savannah and Charleston—these they immediately bombarded, though not in time to prevent the escape of small rebel vessels.

Not one of the Federal vessels was sunk, and the only one believed to have been damaged, was the gunboat referred to above. The crew are said to have passed through a murderous fire to another vessel, which they reached with very little if any loss.

A dispatch dated Beaufort, Nov. 7, to the Charleston Mercury, says that at that time the Union forces were preparing to land, evidently with the intention of throwing up intrenchments and attacking the town.

We have no means of knowing the exact loss of the Union forces, but the rebels confess their own firing was very bad, and that their artillery-men were badly in want of practice. They declare, moreover, that the guns in the fort were not properly mounted. When Con. Tattall went to assist the men and the forts, he found that many of their cannon were dismantled by their own rebound. To this fault the rebel journals attribute their defeat, and loudly call upon the Confederate Government to find out where the blame rests.

### The Battle of Belmont.

This was one of the hardest fought battles in the West, the total force on the Union side was about 3,500, all Illinois except one Iowa regiment. Gen. Grant was in command. Gen. McClernand accompanied the expedition, and rendered very valuable assistance. A correspondent of the Chicago Journal, who was present of the expedition, gives a graphic account of the terrible struggle which he says lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until sundown.

The design was to reach Belmont just before daylight, but owing to unavoidable delays in embarking it was 8 o'clock before the fleet reached Luna Bend, the point fixed upon for declaration. This is about three miles north of Columbus Ky., on the Missouri side. The enemy were encamped upon the high ground back from the river, and about two and a half miles from the landing. From their position they could easily see our landing, and had ample time to get their guns into position, and to dig in. They did with all dispatch. They also sent a detachment of light artillery and infantry to retard our march and annoy us as much as possible.

A line of battle was formed at once on the levee, Col. Foote taking command of the first, Col. Logan of the right, and Col. Logan of the left.

The advance from the river bank to the rebel encampment was a running fight with the entire distance, the rebels firing and falling back all the way, while our troops gallantly received their fire without flinching and bravely held on their way, regardless of our loss. Under the impetus of our march, the rebels were driven back, and fast about them. The way was of the most indifferent character, lying through woods with thick underbrush, and only here and there a path or rough country road.

The three divisions kept within close distance of each other, jumping over all obstacles and overcoming all opposition, each striving for the honor of being the first in the enemy's camp. This honor fell to the right division, led by Col. Buford. It was the gallant 27th Illinois, who with deafening cheers, first waved the Stars and Stripes in the midst of the rebel camp. The scene was a terribly exciting one—musketry and cannon dealing death and destruction on all sides; men grappling with men in a fearful death struggle; columns after columns rushing eagerly up, ambitious to obtain a point of danger; officers riding higher and higher in the air, and shouting to their men on and encouraging them to greater exertions; regiments charging into the very jaws of death, with frightful yells and shouts, more effective as they fell upon the ears of the enemy than a thousand fire balls—and in the midst of all is heard one long loud continuous shout, "The Union is ours!"

Spangled Banner is unfurled in the face of the foe and defiantly waves the mangled colors that had but a moment before designated the spot as rebel ground.

The 22d boys have the honor of having silenced and captured a battery. The 80th were bravely led by Capt. T. A. Stanley, and were striving every nerve to capture it. They expressed considerable disappointment that the prize was snatched from them.

They turned away in search of new laurels, and charging into the very midst of the enemy, were drawn into an ambuscade, where they suffered terribly, though finally their ground was recovered, when the 21st came to their assistance.

An impetuous and irresistible charge was then made, that drove the rebels in all directions, and left the field in possession of the Federal forces. The rebel camps were fired, and with all their supplies, ammunition, baggage, etc., was totally destroyed.

The discovery, on the Kentucky side, that we were in possession of their camp, led to an opening of the rebel batteries from that direction upon us. Their fire was very annoying, the more so as we were not in position to return it.

Under cover of the report was brought to Gen. Grant, by Lieut. Pittman, of the 13th Illinois Regiment, who, with his company, (F.) was on scouting duty, that heavy reinforcements were coming up to the rebels from the opposite side of the river. Indeed, the discovery was that the enemy were pouring over the river in immense numbers, and the danger was imminent that our retreat would be cut off. The order to fall back to the boats was therefore given, but not a moment too soon. The way was already filled with rebel troops, and as we had fought the rebels in the community in which we were obliged to fight back to our boats, and against desperate odds. But the men were not lacking in courage, and fought like veterans, giving ample demonstration of their determination. Every regiment of Federal troops suffered more or less severely in their return march, but the general opinion prevailed that the rebels were not so good as they were.

Wherever they made a stand, we put them to flight, and either killed, wounded or took prisoners, we made at least two of their men bite the dust for every one that fell from our ranks. Our regiments all reached their boats, though with considerable losses.

We also brought away, near as we can be ascertained, two hundred and twenty-five prisoners, two cannon, and a quantity of muskets, small arms, equipments, blankets, &c.

It is supposed that the rebel camp at Belmont numbered not less than seven thousand men, and that the rebels had the gallant assaults of our little band of less than four thousand. Our fatigued and wounded men were then obliged to overcome a body of five thousand fresh troops in fighting their way back to the boats—Such fighting against odds so vastly superior, is seldom recorded.

On the morning of the 12th inst., the rebels crossed the channel at the point where private Wm. S. Fuller, of Orangeville, was lying down, freezing his left shoulder, and knocking him clear from the ground. We took him up for dead, but the application of water brought him to his breath, and we carried him off the field. He is not mortally injured, but probably disabled for life.

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### Marrages.

In Southington, on the 7th inst. by Rev. H. B. REED, REV. J. Y. MESSENGER, and MISS AMANDA MALTRY.

In Vienna, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Xanthopoulos, Mr. JOHN POUND to Miss BACON, all of Vienna.

In Athens, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Xanthopoulos, Mr. JOHN POUND to Miss BACON, all of Vienna.

### Deaths.

In New Lisbon, of typhoid fever, MRS. A. L. KING, wife of Rev. Joseph King, and daughter of John B. Fitch, in the 31st year of her age.

In Hartford, on the 22d inst. of neuritis of the heart, JOHN R. FITCH, in the 66th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Hartford, Conn. emigrated to this State with his parents in 1824, and settled in Hartford, at which place he has ever since resided. In common with other early settlers, he endured all the hardships and sufferings of the pioneer life, and was a citizen of the highest character.

As a citizen he was upright, esteemed by all, and ever ready to advance the cause of truth and education in the community in which he lived. As a neighbor he was kind and obliging, as a friend true and faithful. A warm hearted philanthropist, and a friend of the oppressed, he was one of the first to aid in the Anti-Slavery standard in this locality, and after the organization of the Boston party, he was one of its most ardent supporters. As a husband he was tender-hearted and devoted to his wife, and as a father to his children. He embraced the gospel in his early life and ever afterwards exhibited in his daily walk its divine and sanctifying influence.

During the last years of his life, he was called to pass through the deep waters of affliction, but within a very few weeks, he was called to pass through two beloved daughters, and very recently, with still another to whom he was very much attached. Yet in all his trials he recognized the hand of God, and though he was instantly called away, his "lamp was not extinguished." And as he bowed the waters of Jordan, the glorified spirit of the loved one who had so recently preceded him, was waiting to welcome him to the mansions of the blest, and the sorrowing friends feel how amply prophetic was his dying message to his wife: "Tell my dear father not to grieve for me, for he will not tarry long behind."

He leaves a wife and three children, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss; but he has gone to be with Christ which is his lot.

"Thou mayest not come again to us, we would not call thee back, To tread with us 'midst toil and gloom, the pilgrim's dreary track; But hie thee, he, the lowly one, would grant us grace to be Like him in childlike gentleness, and meek simplicity; Then shall we follow where thou art, and in the trying day, When we must tread the vale of death, thou'lt meet us on our way."

A radiant messenger of God, sent from the holy throng, Around the throne, to welcome us with angelic song, Oh! hie thee, hie thee, to our meeting then, in that pure home on high; Where sin no more shall cloud the heart, or Morn, or Noon, or Night, be dim the eye."

Hartford, Oct. 29, 1861.

In Barre, on the 27th inst. of Diphtheria, FLORENCE T., son of Manages Poor, aged six years and six months.

In Barre, on the 28th inst. of the same Diphtheria, FAURET, in the tenth year of his age.

Go of the gentle, the holy, the just, A noble child, a noble soul, a noble heart, To find in the glory that circles above, And praise the Father of mercy and love.

In this place, on the 31